

"Hechts' greater stores."

Rain didn't even retard the selling of Michael Cooper's wrappers at 69c.

The greatest crowds which any store has ever known, despite the rain, came for the \$1.25 to \$3 wrappers which were advertised at 69 cents.



Michael Cooper's factory was partially destroyed by fire the last of March. On the 3d day of April or thereabouts we bought all the wrinkled and smoked wrappers saved from the fire—garments which were made to sell for as high as \$3. We advertised the sale in the papers Sunday, April 9, and we had neither selling space nor a selling force great enough to serve you. You came by the thousands.

Our success stirred our brother merchants to activity. They looked on us as wizards. They found out that Michael Cooper had thousands of wrappers in process of making at the time of the fire—most of them no nearer completion than "cut out." None of them were touched by fire, and about half of them were soaked by water. They've been fighting like tigers ever since trying to get these garments, which shortly after the fire were made up—completed, and offered for sale.

It is this lot of wrappers which Hechts' put on sale this morning at 69c. each, which are worth up to \$3.00.

Michael Cooper made the finest ready-to-wear wrappers and tea gowns to be had. Not a single garment did he sell for less than \$12 a dozen, and his finest cost up to \$30. Therefore this lot consists of only the highest priced wrappers and house gowns. Those that were water soaked are really unpaired—perfect—just as perfect as those which were not touched by the water at all. At 69 cents they are even greater values than the other wrappers which were wrinkled, smoked and somewhat scorched.

It is almost impossible to adequately describe them here. They are the best quality of lawn, dimity, percale and batiste; some of them are lace trimmed; some of them are embroidery trimmed; some have tucked yokes of India linen; some have wide ruffles at bottom and double cape ruffles at yoke; every skirt is full width; every garment has separate waist lining, and if you'll notice you can see from the felled seams and careful workmanship that they are the best made wrappers to be had.

High grade washable skirts at 1/2 and less.

The sample skirts of those celebrated makers, Julius Stein & Co., Bleeker St., New York, and four other large lots have been secured and are offered at prices which you've never before known.

The lot of samples are one of a kind—embracing the highest grade garments to be had—from makers who are recognized as leaders and whose creations are to be found in the best stores of this city and in this country. It was from these samples that these leading stores gave orders—and now that Stein & Co. have closed their season, they sell us the few hundred garments, and we offer them for far less than the cost of material and making.

The lot embraces handsome white and colored Marseilles skirts; white and colored piques, linen and linen duck skirts, stylish jeans—most of them trimmed elaborately with silk embroidery, Point de Paris lace, linen and lace inserting. If you will take the trouble to do so you will find these same skirts selling in the large stores right here in town for as much as \$20. None of them you will find selling for less than \$12.50. We offer you your unrestricted choice of them, without limitation, for **\$6.98**

Two white pique skirts—the fine, heavy imported quality which launders perfectly—trimmed with two rows of handsome inserting—the full, bell shape, and the very best made garments possible to buy—which are sold everywhere for \$3.48 and \$4.50, will be offered you for **\$2.48**

Another great lot of skirts which will be offered you tomorrow consists of white duck, trimmed with navy blue duck, forming a drape in effect, plain white, heavy vest piques, pure linens, trimmed with three rows of white and blue lined colored lace—also full width, perfect-fitting garments—guaranteed to wash perfectly—instead of \$2, will be sold tomorrow for **98c.**

Five sorts of skirts, consisting of plain white ducks, navy blue ducks, trimmed with three rows of navy blue, and white ducks, trimmed with navy blue duck; all most perfect fitting garments to be had—out the very latest in effect and made with wide hems; instead of \$1.25 will be sold tomorrow for **69c.**

200 linen crash skirts—without trimming—the best made lower priced skirt you ever saw—made with wide hems—generously full in width and as perfect fitting as the highest priced skirt—will be had—better in every way than the skirts offered you elsewhere for 98c.—will be sold for **19c.**

HECHT & COMPANY,

513-515 Seventh Street.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Trouble in Municipal Assembly Over the Issue of Bonds.

TO INVESTIGATE THE LOSS OF COMMERCE

Novel Statements in New History of Rough Riders.

RED CROSS REPORT

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1899.

The municipal assembly has made trouble for itself by persistently refusing to authorize bond issues, and unless it shows a disposition to meet its ways by Tuesday next, Controller Coler will appeal to the governor to call a special session of the legislature either for the purpose of depriving the assembly of its power to hold up bond issues or for the abolition of one of the two chambers. The trouble has been caused by the Brooklyn members. They wouldn't vote for the \$570,000 appropriation to pay for the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, \$500,000 appropriation for the cleansing of the watershed, nor the \$2,000,000 street paving appropriation. It requires a three-fourths vote of both houses to authorize the expenditure of money, and there are enough Brooklyn men in the assembly to prevent the passage of any of them. The Brooklyn men argued that Manhattan gets everything and Brooklyn nothing, and until the board of estimates gives them what they want, they will not vote for the Manhattan borough appropriations. Both the controller and the mayor have appealed to the municipal assembly in vain. Now the controller says he must take action.

The republicans of Brooklyn, who have dwelt in peace since the famous fight between the two chambers in 1887, are preparing for a straight-out primary contest, the object in view being the control of the local organization. Lieutenant Governor Woodworth, after a struggle from Jacob Wood in 1887, after a struggle that disrupted the party, and left much bitterness behind. Now, it is said, many leadership from the republican side, and they have taken advantage of his absence in Europe to plan a strong campaign.

State Commerce Commission.

The New York state commerce commission is about to resume its public hearings, with an entire change of method, however, and with greatly enlarged powers. The date for the first hearing has not yet been definitely set, but will probably be this week, and certainly not later than next week. The first subject to be taken up is the alleged excessive port charges in this harbor, and the investigation will be conducted by the state commerce commission, which was appointed a year ago to investigate the reasons for New York's loss of commerce and many public hearings were held in the latter part of last year, at which opinions on the subject were delivered by a number of men more or less prominent in their respective fields. Under the new plan, the commission will deliver its report by January 1, instead of this, however, it submitted a memorial asking for an extension of time, which was granted by the legislature, together with an appropriation for the extension of authority, which practically makes the commission a legislative committee with unlimited power in the direction of completing the report. The commission has the production of books, etc. This power is now to be exercised. E. L. Fairchild, counsel to the commission, has been placed in full charge of the public hearings, and since the bill extending the powers of the commission was signed about a month ago he has been busily engaged in preparing matter for the hearing to be held probably next week.

New History of Rough Riders.

A new history of the Rough Riders is just made public. According to it, the original organization dates back to 1888. Jose Marti, it is said, of the Cuban republic, was then urging the formation of clubs or juntas wherever loyal Cubans could be found, and visited the United States. While here he met William O. Woodwell, now president of the Cuban-American League. During the progress of the last revolution McDowell was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country, the writers volunteering their services to him in gaining the independence of Cuba. The military department of the Cuban-American League grew from these efforts. At least 25,000 young men throughout the United States were in their names. General Leonard W. Colby took charge of the organization, and from these volunteers selected a picked body of 2500 men, which he placed at the disposal of the Cuban republic. Nothing came of the offer. Reputation of the offer was sent to Bartomeo Masso, but no reply was received. Then came the publishing of the De Lome letter and the blowing up of the Maine. War seemed inevitable. The War Department in Washington was given full knowledge of the American Volunteer Legion (later known as the Rough Riders), organized and ready for work. General Colby, it is said, was called to Washington and he presented the full organization at the disposal of the government. But the war measures passed instead of providing for twenty-five independent regiments, which would have been the outcome of the Rough Riders, cut down the number of independent regiments to three. Then General Colby telegraphed for the entire force of the different divisions to enter the service through the militia organizations. General Colby was appointed brigadier general and expected to have command of the three accepted regiments of the Rough Riders. But he was ordered to Chickamauga Park, and Theodore Roosevelt was made lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment of Rough Riders.

Interest in Dr. Briggs' Return.

All of the clergy and most of the laymen of the Episcopal diocese of New York are looking forward anxiously to the return of Dr. Briggs next fall. Every one knows that the fight against him, and incidentally against Bishop Potter's action in ordaining him, a minister, will be resumed on his return. What his opponents will allege against Dr. Briggs is foreshadowed in a pamphlet prepared by the Rev. F. M. Clendenin and circulated among the members of the diocese of New York just before Dr. Briggs sailed. Mr. Clendenin is one of Dr. Briggs' foremost opponents. He protested vigorously to the bishop in 1897, his charge being made the scene of Dr. Briggs' ordination. Referring to some of Dr. Briggs' criticism of the Bible, Mr. Clendenin drew the following comparison between Dr. Briggs and Col. Ingersoll:

"We doubt if anything Mr. Ingersoll has said or done compared with this. Mr. Briggs has smiled and held up to public ridicule, what he calls 'the mistakes of Moses,' but it has been reserved for Dr. Briggs to tell us what the deceiver, the cool and deliberate in order to advance their priestly interest." To advance a man holding such a belief to the priesthood of the Anglican church is to insult the honor of the English race. Quite lately Mr. Ingersoll was asked why, to some extent, he had discontinued his lectures against the Bible, and he answered: "There is no need of such lectures—the clergy of New York are doing my work better than I can do. To whom did Mr. Ingersoll refer?"

A Monument for Dewey.

To build a monument to Admiral Dewey on the Palisades of the Hudson, and to thus both nobly honor the hero of Manila and preserve the Palisades from destruction, is the plan advocated by the citizens of that part of New Jersey that approaches the Hudson. At a mass meeting at Union Hill, New Jersey, held on Monday last, the people believe that it will only be necessary to announce the project to a widespread public support. It is pointed out that no man has been so consistently chosen for a Dewey monument at a spot facing the Grant monument. At a mass meeting it was decided that the monument should be in a very conspicuous place, and that an opportunity should be given to every man, woman and child living under the American flag to contribute something, whether much or little.

to the monument. Not only will every one from Maine to California be asked to contribute, but those in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Hawaii, and, of course, in the Philippines, will be invited to join in the carrying out of the scheme. Report to the state legislature having failed in its object, the New Jersey people now propose a huge popular subscription to purchase the entire site of the monument, bounded by Edgewater to Nyack, a distance of twelve miles.

Tammany After Lakes of Killarney.

And now Tammany is after the Lakes of Killarney, President James J. Coogan of the borough of Manhattan has announced that he would call a meeting early in the week to discuss with Irish-Americans the most feasible plan of acquiring the forests and meadows about the historic Lakes of Killarney, together with the fine old ruins, Muckross abbey. Mr. Coogan says that Richard Croker has wired him that he would go to Kerry for the express purpose of looking over the famous Herbert lakes property, and that if the grounds could be acquired, they would once make arrangements for their purchase. Mr. Coogan says that \$50,000 has already been subscribed for the purpose. It will take about \$100,000 to buy the land, and the command of the right of way to the lakes and forests, and the eagerness on the part of the Irish-Americans who wish to contribute was so manifest that the committee had originally conceived the idea of the purchase fund they will have difficulty in discriminating between the offers.

Red Cross Auxiliary Report.

Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, about which much interest during last summer, it being the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, has just issued a complete report of its work from the date of its organization, May 18, 1898, to March 1, 1899. The book makes an interesting part of the history of the war. The first copy of the report was sent to President McKinley by the president of the auxiliary, Mrs. James Speyer. In reply she received two letters from the President, the first an acknowledgment, and saying: "I anticipate much interest in your report of your auxiliary's careful perusal at a favorable opportunity. The efficient work done by the members of the American National Red Cross during the recent war is a source of pride and satisfaction to patriotic Americans."

Another letter was sent to the auxiliary, saying he had given over the report and congratulating Mrs. Speyer upon "the splendid results" of the work. "The financial success of the auxiliary," he said, "I heartily approve of the patriotic devotion with which you close your most satisfactory report," said he. The auxiliary has raised the support of the nurses and for the convalescent homes established at various places was \$4,571.22. The amount of excellent work accomplished was published all over the country.

THEY INVENT SENSATIONS.

People Who Go to Extremes to Mystify the Police.

There is a class of people who find their delight in finding extra work for the different police forces in the country and cloaking themselves in sensational mysteries. They are a wretched lot of people, and give the police an infinitude of trouble simply to gain their own aims.

One of these men was discovered upon a lonely beach in Sussex, his mouth gagged, his hands bound loosely together and his ankles bound by stout rope. He declared that he had been set upon by three men, who had bound and gagged him in the manner in which he had been found, and, having searched him without discovering any valuables and money, had dumped him.

The policeman who discovered the unhappy victim had his suspicions raised by the fact that the cord round the man's wrists was quite tightly tied and could not be easily slipped off. Keeping his suspicions to himself, however, he made careful inquiries. He found out that the victim was a man named John J. Ferrill, a "victim" of a sensational story. The gag consisted of nothing more fearful than the cork of the "victim's" own beer bottle, sewn into a red handkerchief belonging to the same person.

Meantime, the man had been the hero of his fellow townsmen, who gave the name of "the gagged man" to the story. The man acknowledged that he had gagged and bound himself, his desire being to have a lark with the police and gain some notoriety in his neighborhood.

The long for notoriety is generally the motive of these sensationalists. A country publican conceived a novel idea of getting his inn well known and talked about, by manufacturing a story of a murder. It is a story of a murder which took place in the inn.

One morning the innkeeper's wife arose and went down to prepare for the day's work. She found a large pool of blood upon the doorstep. The door, also, was open, and she saw a man lying face down on the ground. In alarm she aroused her husband, who was equally horrified at her discovery, and sent for the village constable. The constable turned pale at the sight, and a cold sweat poured down the back of his neck. For the first time in his experience he was face to face with a murder.

Restaining his natural inclination to telegraph for the chief commissioner of police, he followed the stains of blood for some hundreds of yards down the road, and found a man lying face down at the brink of which the trail stopped. The inference was obvious. It almost got up and hit the constable in the chest. The murdered victim was in the pond.

A horrible duty lay before him—he must drag the pond and recover the corpse. With the aid of the entire male population of the village (the women were probably at home with their heads under their pillows) the constable dragged the pond, and after the entire body of the village had been succeeded in dragging out a blood-stained pall, in the bottom of which was a small hole.

The day before mine host had killed a couple of pigs, and a dead pig of night he had taken the blood, accruing from the sticking operation, in the pall, with the purpose of working up a big sensation. He had succeeded in his purpose, but the truth advertised his inn almost as well as the "horrible crime," and his business was ruined.

Before the occurrence, despite the fact that the local police have their knife in his side, the innkeeper was even more often worried by the doings of these sensationalists. A very large percentage of the alleged crimes committed in connection with railways are pure inventions of the bogus victims.

On one occasion a commercial traveler was discovered under the seat of a commercial traveler, a train running from London to the north; he was bound and gagged, and all his bags had been ransacked. He assured the railway police that two fellow passengers had suddenly attacked him, bound and gagged him, and then searched his bags. He did not think he could identify his assailants if confronted with them.

The case resulted in the police greatly for a time. But at last they were able to prove that the whole affair was fictitious; that the man had been pushing or having worked it all up by himself, with what object, however, still remains a mystery.

A young country doctor went so far as to commit a "daring burglary" upon his own premises but a short time ago. He forced open a ground floor window, ransacked the surgery and dining room, and carried off all the valuables in a sack; and then changing parts he rushed out of the house, carrying a sackful of valuables. Returning home, empty handed, of course, he immediately alarmed the police, who discovered that a burglary had been committed, but that luckily the nocturnal thieves had been too eager to beat their retreat to carry off their plunder. The young doctor, however, was not to be so easily deceived. His dodge was one of the finest advertisements a young practitioner could devise.

A Little Too Much.

Indignant tourist (to the hotel manager, who has just presented his bill): "See here, you have charged me for writing paper, and you know very well that you have not furnished me a scrap!"

But, monsieur, it is for the paper on which your bill is based."

Tailoring.

We have never had a season catch us so fully fixed to supply your most exacting demands in clothing to order. This readiness means the collection of a more varied line of fabrics than ever and a working organization planned most liberally.

To be sure when we make a decided onward move your appreciation is apt to quickly swamp us with orders. Leave your measure for one of our suits at.....\$14.97

Mertz and Mertz,
Tailors,
906 and 908 F Street.

LETTERS IN SOAP.

Attempt to Smuggle Communications to Aguinaldo Through Our Lines.

From the New York Sun.

In dealing with the Filipinos as enemies the United States soldiers have found that they are not doing business with a race of dullards. On the contrary, it takes a wide-awake sentinel to avoid being fooled by the astute followers of Aguinaldo. With a great city full of plotting natives and the lines outside swarming with guerrillas and their followers, the soldiers have had their hands full.

Arms have been found in every conceivable place by the provost police, and have even been intercepted while being smuggled into the city in coffins. There are certain roads leading out of the city and the inhabitants are allowed to pass, but a bag of salt is considered contraband of war. In view of discoveries that have been made, the provost police for some time have been endeavoring to pass out every bundle that goes past them whether it looks suspicious or not. Four copies of a telegram to Aguinaldo were recently discovered by three members of the band of the Colorado volunteers hidden away nicely in cakes of soap.

For some reason or other a sentry, past whom an aged old man tried to hobble with two baskets full of produce, failed to see that the insurgents should be allowed to pass. He went unheeded by the provost police, and the old man's load and unsearched several long bars of cheap-looking yellow soap. This he threw by the roadside, and the provost police gathered up the soap and sent it to the provost marshal's office.

The fellow gathered up his burden and took the highway with surprising alacrity. The swiftness of his movements was explained by the fact that he was a member of the band of the Colorado volunteers. He had been hiding away nicely in cakes of soap.

It proved to be one full sheet of foolscap paper written closely in Spanish and giving a report to Aguinaldo of the actions of his soldiers who had been in the city when hostilities began and were never able to get out again. The particular event referred to in the letter was the insurrection of the night of February 22, when Filipinos set fire to the Tondo district, Manila, and fired on the provost police from the windows of houses. It seems that Lemone Lenas, colonel of the Blancas Armas regiment of the Philippine army, and the provost marshal gathered twenty men about him that night to destroy Manila.

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The band men of the Colorado regiment immediately made further investigation of their laundry finds and unearthed three other letters, exact copies of the first, each in a separate bag of soap. It had evidently been the intention of the sender to smuggle the four copies through the lines, with the hope that at least one of them would reach Aguinaldo at Malolos.

SOME MEASURES OF RELIEF FOR THIS DISAGREEABLE MALADY.

From Youths' Companion.

According to those wise men who delight to remind us on every occasion of man's lowly origin, various veins are among the penalties we have to pay for standing on our hind legs instead of walking on all fours like the other animals. It is chiefly, they say, the pressure of the very high column of blood upon the comparatively thin walls of the veins that causes them to become dilated or "varicose."

There are other causes, however, that no doubt contribute to the establishment of this unpleasant affection. The veins of the legs are so far from the heart that the blood in them is comparatively little influenced by the action of the heart's contraction. The contraction of the muscles of the legs, also, while in some cases it favors the return of the blood, in others it constricts them, and dams back the blood. The constricting action of the garter naturally favors the occurrence of varicose veins, although, curiously enough, the trouble is more common in men than in women.

Finally, the enlargement of the veins may be favored by a general loss of tone in the system, the muscles and the fleshy parts become flabby and do not support the veins as they should, and the walls of the veins themselves participate in the general relaxation and dilate.

Often the discomfort caused by varicose veins is often very severe. The limb feels heavy and distended, and there is a more or less constant, dull ache, amounting sometimes to actual pain of a burning character. Often in neglected cases, or after the trouble has lasted for a long time, ulcers form in the system of the veins, and the patient is obliged to wear a bandage or a special shoe to keep the ulcers from rupturing, forming a purplish discoloration beneath the skin, or if the skin has become thinned it also may break and a severe hemorrhage result.

There is no actual cure for varicose veins except a surgical operation, which is seldom desirable, and we must be contented usually with such relief as can be had by supporting the dilated veins by means of an elastic stocking. This should be put on immediately on rising in the morning and worn throughout the day.

In severe cases the patient should remain in bed or on a lounge for a few days with the limb raised on a pillow in order to favor the emptying of the engorged veins, while if there are any signs of inflammation, cloths wet in a cooling lotion may be laid on the part.

It pays to read the want columns of The Star. Hundreds of situations are filled through them.

QUEER JAIL DELIVERY.

Prisoners Made a Human Pyramid From the Chicago Chronicle.

Recently the county jail in Toledo, Ohio, was the scene of the human pyramid which is generally witnessed in a circus or on the stage. Five daring post office robbers performed the feat and thus escaped from duress. These men gave the names of William Johnson, George Jones, Williams, Williams and Miller and Fred Williams. They were locked in the same cell. They discovered that a bad job of riveting had been done with the lock thereto, so they made it worse. They worked for three weeks in April and in less than three weeks were free. The pyramid was erected in the inside of a chimney through the roof. The men were locked in the same cell. They discovered that a bad job of riveting had been done with the lock thereto, so they made it worse. They worked for three weeks in April and in less than three weeks were free. The pyramid was erected in the inside of a chimney through the roof. The men were locked in the same cell. 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